Amnoements and Aleetings

BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Lettle Em'ly;"
BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODEONE.—At 2 and at 8.
BRYAN'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minsteels.
DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"The Morchant of

LYCKUM THEATER .- "Twixt Axe and Crown." OLYMPIC THEATER.-As 2 and at 8: Variety Performan PARE THEATER.—" Le Voyage en Chine."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch and Wambold. Union Square THEATER .- "The Two Orphans." WALLACK'S THEATER .- " The Shaughraun." Dion Bo

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- At 4 p. m. : Organ Con Lynic Hall .- Lecture. The Rev. Dr. Mendes. ROBINSON HALL .- " Begone Dull Care." Mr. Maccabe

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Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W. 2d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,386 82d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office. till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 80 clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

New-Dork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET

It is reported that Gen. Moriones has pronounced against him. - Twenty-six lives were lost by the foundering of the steamer Cortes. — The last of the Venezuelan insurgent generals has been captured. In the Senate Mr. Howe delivered an address on the

Louisiana question, in which he referred to Mr. Schurz's speech, making several erroneous statements regarding the language used; Mr. Schurz corrected him. Mr. Howe defended Sheridan's action, and upheld President Grant for his interference. --- In the House, a bill reported from the Banking and Currency Committee was passed, removing the limitation on ker to the Legislature of New-Jersey, and the Committees for bills, the Judiciary Committee failed to report the Civil Rights bill, and all efforts to take up that bill were unsuccessful. —— The President has decided to send a conclliatory message to Congress on Louisiana affairs. Several witnesses were examined in the Pacific Mail Investigation, and Ool. Donn Platt was given until Friday to tell who paid his debt of \$5,000 to Irwin.

Gov. Tilden sent a message to the Legislature calling attention to the Louisiana outrage, and requesting action. A debate took place in each House, but finally the subject was laid aside in order to give the Repub licens time for deliberation. - Speaker McGuire announced the stauding Committees of the Assembly The New-Jersey Legislature met and organized. The Louisiana outrage continues to receive de-nunciations from Governors of States and legislators. ---- The New-Hampshire Republican Convention nominated P. C. Cheney for Governor. The unlawful use of the military power in the South is condemned in the resolutions, and the White League denounced as revolutionary in character. - King Kalakana ar-

Ex-Judge Morris resumed his opening address in Titon-Beecher case, Mrs. Titon being one of his auditors. — A stelen fragment of one of Murillo's paintings in Seville was purchased in this city. A crockery warehouse in Chatham-st. was burned, the loss being \$150,000. ____ The directors who resigned from the Pacific Mail Directory reconsidered their action. Dr. Grey lectured on "Causation of Insacity." Thermometer, 19°, 28°, 20°. Gold, 1121, 1121, 1122. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88 7-10 cents.

If the Mississippi investigation has established anything beyond doubt, it is that the bloodshed in Vicksburg was largely due to the injudicious advice given to the ousted Sheriff and his armed followers by Gov. and aggression may be heard by the men

If the penalty of death must be inflicted it should be done with decency and with every precaution against the gratification of depraved curiosity. The instructions of Gov. Tilden to the Sheriff of Queens County are therefore judicious, and should be strictly ob-

The remarkable discovery of the stolen Murillo in the hands of a wandering Spaniard, who sought to sell it to Mr. Schaus, has been known for some days, but the particulars have been kept from the public in the hope that the thieves might be arrested. Unfortunately, there are as yet no indications in the accounts furnished to the public that this attempt has succeeded.

It is announced that the President relents. Happy for him if his relenting comes not too late. But, admitting that all we now hear as to the tone of his forthcoming message is true, how is the situation in New-Orleans im-The President will not retract -he will merely fail to reaffirm-his approval of the course of his lieutenant fin Louisiana. The Legislature has been dispersed, the people threatened with summary trial by ing State Government has received new en- House takes on the misty shape of a half- assistant deorkeeper and the other a messen- every second-rate theater in New-York how fits of insurance in vain. Even if a policy is assistant deorkeeper and the other a messenmilitary commission as banditti, the usurp-

couragement from the Federal Executive, and still rests upon bayonets; and President Grant will neither approve nor condemn Gen. Sheridan's course, but hands the matter over to Congress again, with another shake of the bloody shirt."

Gov. Tilden's message on the Louisiana outrage is late, but it thereby gains the advantage of having Gen. Sheridan's latest dispatch on which to base its statement of facts and consequent arraignment. No patriotic American need go further than that dispatch for evidence on which to convict the Administration of violating the Constitution and endangering popular liberty. Gov. Tilden's pre-sentment of the case is calm and moderate, but its very reserve makes it all the more effective.

The Congressional investigation of the stories of outrages in Alabama promises no considerable addition to the information laid before the public long ago by an impartial correspondent of THE TRIBUNE who visited the scene of each outrage and carefully sifted the stories of both parties. The majority of the Committee seem to have pursued one line of investigation and the minority another, and, we may say, a better one; and the result will be two reports, each from a partisan point of view. This is not the way to get at the truth.

Speaker McGuire seems to have made up his committees with as good success as was possible with the material at his command. In one instance, however, he has failed conspicuously to do his whole duty. Mr. Page's appointment to the head of the Canal Committee instead of Mr. Davis, considering the charges that have been made against the former and the influences that have been working against the latter, is apparently indefensible. The position in which this appointment places Mr. McGuire is an unfortunate one for the Speaker of a Democratic Assembly to which the people look for reform.

Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina deserves all praise for his manly effort to redeem his State from misrule and to save it from a continuance of the official robbery which threatened to reduce it to absolute bankruptcy. His special message to the Legislature, an abstract of which we print this morning, is couched in language unmistakably sincere, and the boldness of which can be appreciated only by those who know the rapacity and audacity of the villains in his own party with whom, as office-holders, he has to deal. It is gratifying to learn that the Governor has the hearty cooperation of honest men of both parties in South Carolina; certainly he has the best wishes of good men everywhere.

The voice of the Fall elections and of the recent popular protests against Grantism has been heard by the New-Hampshire Republicans, though rather indistinctly. The platform adopted by their State Convention yesterday has a perspicuous declaration against the election of any man to the Presidency for a third term, together with a patronizing expression of good wishes for the South; but when it comes to the now absorbing question of military interference in the proceedings of a State Legislature, there is a vagueness of expression which is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. Who can tell from these resolutions whether the Republicans of New-Hampshire approve or condemn the Southern policy of the Administration as recently exemplified in New-Orleans? Nevertheless this is a decided improvement upon the average Republican platform of the last year.

So far from subsiding, the storm of popular indignation against the interposition of Federal troops in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature gathers strength each day. The whole subject of Federal and State rights is concisely but ably treated in the annual message of Gov. Joel Parthe Governor denounces the New-Orleans outrage in fitting terms. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives adopted a dignified but emphatic protest by a strict party vote, the Republicans in that body as in the Senate of New-York not having the courage to array themselves against the Administration even on an issue of such vital importance. Gov. Hardin of Missouri alludes to the subject in his inaugural address, declaring that the outrage has given to republican institutions the most alarming shock they have ever received. The Boston indignation meeting is to be held on Friday night, and the call therefor is receiving the signatures of influential

Republicans. GRANT ABSOLUTE.

A great political party is in supremest peril if not absolutely in the article of death. Its leaders, some of them men of brains and foresight and sagacity, but many of them stolid, and blind to events and their meaning, and only capable of the pettiest of partisanship in their action, sit looking in each other's faces and twirling their thumbs while they wait for something to happen, some "official report." or "fuller details," or "the other side of the "story," or something or other, they know not what. The party flounders about; the people throughout the country are rising up with fierce denunciations of its infamous policy and the destructive tendency of its acts; the sullen roar of a people who have not been used to sit quiet under usurpation in power; the stubborn Silent Man in the White House sets his teeth and announces his purpose to sustain his military favorite and support the scoundrels who have used the Federal army to keep down the State they have throttled and robbed, and there sits Congress. Not a leading statesman of them has so far dared lift up so much as a wail of regret at the high-handed outrage upon a sovereign State. The country waits, the masses of the Republican party wait for a Man, for some one to step out in front of the party in power, and on behalf of hundreds of thousands of honest Republicans to say in clear ringing phrase, "This is not Republican-"ism; but Grantism. The President is not "the Party."

And no one stirs. James G. Blaine, from the Speaker's chair, looks only through the Avenue to the mansion at the end. He has seen his party wrestling heavily with signs of weakness; seen it go down in the dusty struggle and its adversary uppermost. He knows that President Grant has put such burdens on the party that it cannot stagger under, and he knows-none better-that this erowning outrage upon an oppressed and plundered State has roused a tide of public indignation that no party can withstand. And he must know that in this state of things the Avenue lengthens to his gaze, and the White

emembered dream. And he says not a word. Opportunity lies under his hand. He might reach out and take it with almost a single hearty, manly utterance. But even he has hesitated and paltered, and muttered under his breath the things he dared not say aloud, until the opportunity has almost-perhaps atready-passed. Sitting there in front of him are Dawes and Garfield and Hawley, and a dozen more who know as well as they know themselves and each other, that a great crime against a State, against the Constitution, and against liberty has been committed by the President, and not a mother's son of them dares open his mouth, except to tell some inquisitive correspondent that he is waiting to hear both sides," or to put aside the great startling facts in the case with the empty drivel of campaign outrages. In the Senate, Mr. Schurz sets before the country a clear and impartial recital of the facts, and thereon arraigns the President and the party for a crime against liberty and against law, and the attempt of Administration attorneys to make answer to it is so weak and ineffectual as to be absolutely painful to spectators. There is no such dense ignorance of popular feeling among the Administration Senators that they do not keenly feel the peril in which the party has been placed by the action of the President; but not one of them can brace himself up to whisper a protest on behalf of party or country. They look on stolidly while the President overrides the Constitution and ruins his party. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the power the President has gained over the party. He is to all intents and purposes, so far as that organization is concerned, absolute. No leader dares question him, no member to dispute his will. There were whisperings of dissatisfaction in the Cabinet, but they were never above the breath, and so soon as they were made public the Cabinet ministers who were eredited with having asserted their own opinions and from whom the country expected most, hurried to explain that there were no differences of opinion, but that the Cabinet was a unit in military subordination to the Chief. If any of them had an idea of holding an opinion of his own, there was no marrow in his purpose, no backbone in his weak and flabby self-assertion. For a moment the very newspaper organs rose up with some show of manliness to protest against the President's crime, but partisanship prevailed and they fell back mumbling the old lies about intimidation, and rehashing the exploded campaign outrages.

Grant runs the party. Grant is the party. His heel is on Louisiana, his thumb is on Congress. He holds the party in his grip, and not a man of all his following can muster courage to protest. And yet the organs. limber-jointed and supple-kneed, are deprecating any attempt to make party capital out of the Louisiana business. Party capital, indeed! For no other purpose than to perpetuate the power of the party in Louisiana was this crime committed, and the President's in Congress seem determined to party make a party question of sustaining him. In this state of things, what nonsense to deprecate partisanship and the attempt to make party capital. Let some Administration Republican in the Senate or House come out and denounce the crime and its instigators, and there will be some sense in this kind of talk. Till then it must be a party question, for these men make it so themselves.

CONTEMPT AND PERJURY.

The Committee which is investigating the process by which the Pacific Mail Company obtained its last subsidy, is being outrageously laughed at. If a witness says seriously that he cannot honorably answer a question, the Committee can declare him in contempt and send him to jail, although he may have protested his respect for them with tears in his eyes. But they appear to be powerless before a humorous varlet, who stands up, thrusts his and lies as fast as he can speak. On Monday they had an entertaining batch of this style of witnesses before them, and it is safe to say, did not get one ounce of truth out of the whole party. In the gradual subdivision of Mr. Irwin's large checks, they had come to the memoranda of Mr. Abert's payments, and had at last forced him to tell into whose hands his money went. Being menaced with jail, he gave up his beneficiaries, and they turn out to be a lot of cheap lobbyists on whom no man in his senses would waste One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars of good money-still less a gentleman like Col. Irwin, who knows Washington as well as his own pocket, who has been in the inside of three or four administrations, and who is hardly the sort of person to throw a whole prize beef to a cur who would be made happy by a shin-bone. But when these Ten Thousand Dollar men were called before the Committee, they each stoutly asseverated that the entire sums they handled went to their own particular pouches, and that they had earned the money by reasonable service-so help them a Power which they evidently fear as little as

the Committee. The services were various in kind but equally grotesque. Ex-Mayor Berrett got several thousand, and this may be said to have been well expended, for the Mayor is one of the handsomest men now hving, and his beauty is of inestimable value to any cause he espouses. There is also a certain value and efficiency in Col. Forney's support, as was shown recently by the panic in the Administration party of Philadelphia over his ru-mored sale of his paper. But the other names mentioned do not fit the sums attached to them. W. B. Shaw, for instance, has length of service in his favor, but so admirably has he organized his work that he has been able to lower his price every year, and during the last half century or so a hundred dollars is about the average quotation for his influence. Yet he is said to have sold it to Inwin for \$15,000. The services for which he was paid this munificent wage were unique in the history of labor. They consisted, according to his own sworn evidence, in occasionally asking members how the thing looked?" He swears he rendered no other service; he bribed nobedy, he tried to influence nobody. Once in a while when he met a leading statesman he would ask him casually, How it looked, and would go home and charge the Company, say \$5,000 for it. He was in favor of all subsidies, he said, because they gave him a chance to speculate in stocks. But if they all were as fruitful to him as this one, he could well afford not to speculate, but pass a peaceful old age in putting remunerative conundrams to leading statesmen.

But the cases of Boyd and Hersey were still more exacting in their demands on the credulity of the Committee. The one was an

ger in the House of Representatives. Boyd received \$4,500, and Hersey \$11,000. Here was a snug fortune given to two men holding menial positions in the House. They both swore the money was given to themselves "as 'a gratuity" that they did not divide with any one else. The only service they claimed to render for their enormous wages was to see whom Col. Bee talked to," a petty bit of espionage for which they would have been richly paid with a dollar or two.

This is a clear case of contempt, but we do not quite see what the Committee can do about it. Of course these men are insulting Congress with transparent lies. But if they hold firmly together and persist in their fictions, grotesque and ridiculous as they are, they may be able to shield their principals entirely. The thumb-screw has been abolished with advancing civilization, and there are no means left to make a rogue tell the truth. But if the investigation should pause here, it would be useful in showing how compact and well-knit is that Washington lobby whose existence has been so recently denied, and what urgent necessity there is for a thorough cleansing of a House of Representatives whose members go into partnership with their doorkeepers and messengers in the business of theft and perjury.

STATESMANSHIP.

The address of Mr. Evarts at the meeting on Monday night was a noble effort from any point of view. It was calm, dignified, philosophical, and frank. It told the exact and simple truth; hightening none of the narrative portions for effect, offending neither historical accuracy nor severe good taste by any thetorical exaggerations, but setting forth the situation exactly as it is. In nothing however was it more remarkable than in its practical good sense. Mr. Evarts reminded his hearers at the start that the Republican party was not to be held responsible for the misdeeds of the Administration at New-Orleans until it had an opportunity to approve or condemn them. No party capital can be made out of this affair until it has the tacit or express sanction of the Republicans who placed Gen. Grant in office; and even the amazing cowardice or imbecility of the President's supporters in Congress will do no great harm to the party unless these Congressmen are to some extent sustained by their constituents. On the contrary, there is in this critical occurrence not only an opportunity for the Democrats, but a superb opportunity for a reformed and rejuvenated Republicanism. If only some leader would arise with the sagacity to comprehend the situation, the personal magnetism to capture the public attention, the talent to unite and organize men, we might see a sudden revival of that great historical party which brought us out of the darkness of Slavery and through the horrors of war. To those who regard the machinery of administration, to quote the language of Senator Schurz, as "a mere instrument of Ring rule, "a tool to manufacture majorities and to or-"ganize plunder," this uprising of the people against the abuse of power presents itself as a revolt which has to be faced with a bold front and punished with the whip. But statesmen, like Mr. Evarts, perceive that it is the indignant protest of an honest people against the misdeeds of their servants; and the question is whether the servants shall be discharged or the masters shall be ruined.

However that point may be settled, the events of the past few days have demonstrated that the men now at the head of affairs have lost control of their own party. It may be a simple matter enough to patch up a squabble in the Cabinet, and suppress the first intimations of independence on the Republican side of the Senate. Even the majority in the House, which has a much keener sense of public opinion than the gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol, may be forced into submission. But all Washington, even with tongue in his cheek, winks at the reporters, the aid of post-offices, and custom-houses, and deputy marshals, cannot drive Republican party. The voters have taken the lead, and the politician who refuses to follow is sure to be thrown. Everybody can see how things are going except the narrowminded and dull-witted persons at the seat of Government who dream that they have acquired a prescriptive right to be supported at the public expense. They will all get their eyes open some day; but when that comes to pass they will find that the Republican party exists no longer, or else that it has been reconstructed and they are left outside.

PEARLS BEFORE SWINE.

On Monday last Mr. Carl Schurz made a speech in the Senate of the United States which finally placed him without question at the head of the orators of that body. It shed more credit upon the State of Missouri than all the speeches of all the Senators, with perhaps one exception, whom Missouri has ever sent to Washington. It was the strongest, ablest, most brilliant defense of Conservative principles and the rights of the South which has ever been heard in either house of Congress since the war ended. It made him, or at least showed him to be, the most valuable man in the country at this moment to oppose the lawless tendencies of the Administration in the Southern States. and to work for the recognition of their rights to self-government. There was not a State in the Union but might envy Missouri her Senator. His term expires on the Fourth of next March. The Legislature now in session in Missouri has the high privilege, if it will, of reëlecting him. The majority of that Legislature agree with every word of that magnificent exposition of principles with which Mr. Schurz on Monday gained the cordial admiration of the country. But his name is not mentioned or thought of at Jefferson City for reclection. The names which the Missonri legislators are weighing and squabbling over are Cockerel, Phelps, Reynolds, Hall, Stephens, and Woodson.

SERTAIN HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The mutiny on the school-ship the other day it appears originated in the inflamed ambition of some of the lads who had been reading the adventures of a certain cheap here of the Bowery variety. Fathers and mothers, in the days when Sandford and Merton and Peter Parley furnished the boys' library, knew that their sons were being made into prigs, perhaps, but at least decent prigs and gentlemen. Now they watch Tom and Joe lay down their spelling-books and regale themselves at will with the heroic deeds of ten-year-old Jack Shepherds or Captain Kidds, it may be even with the Beecher trial, and rub their hands delighted at "the boy's taste for reading." The deeds of boy-murderers and burglars are

dramatized to reach a lower class who cannot

he may heroically find the shortest cut to the penitentiary or the gallows. Three newly breeched lads, as we learn, set off last week from Norristown to the Far West, each with a dollar and a revolver in his pocket. Before the end of the first day, luckily, one had shot another in the neck with the revolver, and they were sent back home before they had fairly entered on the short out. Their intention when they started was to live by shooting chickens in farm-yards, and to sleep under hay stacks. The Mayor of Philadelphia, it is asserts that he could rid the jails of two-thirds of the javenile criminals in the next year if he could banish certain plays from the boards of the variety theaters and put certain books out of print. We only suggest these facts to mothers and fathers. It is their part to clear the jails in future; no Mayor can help them.

INSURANCE COMBINATIONS.

It is the history of all business conducted by companies, that sharp competition is sooner or later followed by combination. English commercial history is full of such instances; we have no lack of them in this country. Not until within two or three years, however, has there been any successful attempt among our insurance companies at combination. Now, we have it both in fire and life insurance, and already we may judge of it by its fruits. At the East there is little doubt concerning the wisdom of the recent united refusal of the fire underwriters of New-York to renew risks in Chicago. At the West their action was heartily denounced as the oppression of a combined monopoly. The Board scarcely gave time for the reforms they had suggested; the suddenness of their resolution took the people of Chicago by surprise. Had the restriction continued long, it would have been a grave injury to property in that city; as it resulted, it was a great benefit, for it hastened reforms which have made Chicago a safe field for insurance. As soon as this object was 'effected the Board rescinded its resolution and left the companies free to act independently. Whether the first result of combination in

life insurance will be equally fortunate remains to be seen. Ever since their formation until within a year or two, our life companies have been engaged in contests with each other. Much time, temper, and printer's ink have been wasted in these disputes. It is by no means certain that the public fully understood, or indeed took deep interest in them; but in so far as it did, they benefited the companies by bringing into view the comparative merits of the different modes of insurance and management. With the extinction of a large number of small companies, the business has fallen into fewer hands, and a majority of existing concerns have formed a combination known as the Chamber of Life Insurance. They propose to do business in a conservative way, guarding their own interests and keeping out of quarrels as much as possible. The misfortunes of the companies that have gone under, are traceable for the most part to imprudent efforts at competition. The instances of bad investment in loans or of dishonesty on the part of officers have been exceedingly few. The histories of the unfortunate concerns are chiefly the record of extravagant commissions to agents, of insurances on impaired lives, of contracts giving undue advantages to policy-holders and of dividends paid to them which had not been earned. But even the prosperous companies are a prey to fraud. They can point out on their ledgers policies paid on proofs of death every year, as to which they believe that the allegations of death are false, and that the recorded corpse is really walking about in good health and with their money in his pocketno, not their money, but that of the other policy-holders, whose dividends these frauds diminish. The amount to which life insurance companies are defrauded is estimated as amounting in the United States to over \$500,000 a year. The figures seem extravagant, but there is this to be considered: unless a company is in full possession of facts to prove a raud, it could do nothing more foolish than to dispute a claim. Rather than hazard their popularity by a lawsuit in which they can rarely hope for the sympathy of court or jury, much less of the press and the public, life underwriters pay claims of which they doubt the justice, in perhaps nineteen cases out of twenty.

Hoping to diminish some of these causes of loss, the companies that are combined in the Chamber of Life Insurance have prepared uniform blanks for policies and forms for application, which it is expected that a majority of the companies will substitute for those now in use. It is quite possible that in some respects these forms will prove a hinderance rather than a benefit to their business, though in many particulars they are a notable improvement. They take a large class of questions out of the hands of the agent and put them where they properly belong-in the certificate of the examining physician. The questions are more searching than before. For instance, it was shown in a recent suit in Brooklyn that a candidate for life insurance had been dragged around from one company to another and examined and refused by several doctors before he was at last accepted. To the usual question as to whether he had ever been refused on application to any company, he could answer no, for he never made application till he was assured of acceptance. The new form asks, "Has any unfavor-"able opinion on the insurableness of your life 'ever been given by any physician? If so, state," &c. The direction in which these changes have possibly been carried too far, and about the wisdom of which there is already some doubt, is this: the contract of insurance, referring to these questions and answers, makes the exact truth of the latter the basis of the policy. The phraseology is singularly stringent; the applicant " warrants " the answers " to be full, complete, and true;" and admits them " to "be material"-that is, that their correctness is material to any claim against the company. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in a letter to The Baltimore Enquirer, referring to this clause, and the fact that some of the answers, according to the form originally issued by the Chamber, specify as to the health of the grand-parents and other matters about which an applicant has little personal knowledge, says that he thinks it will be almost impossible for the survivors to recover from a company choosing to dispute a policy based upon this form. But if this be so grave a mistake as the

Maryland jurist supposes, it will soon compel its own correction. Already the form has been modified, where companies have adopted it, in respect to the particular feature that Mr. Johnson criticises. Men do not block the doors of life companies in a desperate struggle to get insurance; it is not a thing which children cry for, even though every family ought read, and any lad who can command a quar- to have one. If the contract frightens people, ter-dollar may learn from the gallery of the agents will talk of the blessings and bene-

issued, with restrictions and qualifications too one-sided to strike the average America yorably, it is not likely to be renewed as its payments fall due. There was great significance in the indorsement which an old Quaker scored upon a fire insurance policy. He had been reading its long list of exceptions-of instances in which the company would not be bound by its provisions-and be concluded to return it. He wrote: "John, I "have read thy document. Thee may as well keep it. It insures thee against loss better "than me." No combination which the companies can effect among themselves will relieve them from the need of popularity and the desire to do business. There is therefore no occasion to raise a hus and cry about their attempt at combination and monopoly. At worst, the people who already hold life insurances will have no reason to complain, if new safeguards against fraud are thrown around their money which the companies hold. The attempt to introduce these new forms of application and policy will soon develop their practical value. If they are unpopular, the wisdom of the Chamber will soon go by the

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, it is announced, has ompleted a new poetical comedy.

Israel Washburn, jr., LL. D., and the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles are prominent candidates for the Presidency of Tufts College.

The Rev. Leighton Coleman, Rector of Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohlo, has been unanimously elected Bishop of the new Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis-Emile Olivier, the ex-Minister of Napoleon III., is said to be devoting his leasure hours to the study of art, and to be prepairing a work on the Sisting

Senator Buckingham is still at his home in Norwich, Connecticut, in feeble health. He does not expect to be in his seat in Congress at all during this Tremenheere Lanyon Johns, a cultured

English gentleman, who died in San Prancisco on the 9th instant, left a widow (a daughter of Marcus Spring) Horaco White, it is reported, will make a

visit to the West Indies next month, for the beneal of his health, which was seriously impaired by his labors on The Chicago Tribune. He will be accompanied by Mr. David A. Welis. The King of Bavaria has advanced \$9,000 for the completion of the new Wagner theater at Bay-

reuth. The cost of the building is far in excess of the original estimates. A fgrand bazar, under royal and aristocratic patronare, was recently beld in Berlin for the benefit of the same enterprise, and the proceeds of the first day sione amounted to \$5,250. A committee at Dortmund, Prussia, offered a prize of \$750 for a musical setting of a hymn, in honor

of Bismarck. They have received 150 repiles, including more than 100 compositions for sell, chorus and full or-chestra, 25 songs with plane-forte accompaniment, four large instrumental works, eight marches and one sonata for plane. The successful competitor has not yet been appearanced.

A Paris correspondent of The Academy writes an entertaining letter concerning Charles Durand and his manner of painting. When sketching for his picture of "Dew." which represented a nude figure of a young girl standing in a meadow, he had a'cage built entirely o class, about 13 feet square, in the park under the trees, in which his model could undress without fear of catching which his moosi could see the human flosh in full light and in its exact relations of color with the leaves of the trees, the verdure of the graas-plots, and the flowers of the borders. The correspondent describes Durand as "an agreeable man with a fine tener voice. He stope snort in the midst of his work as soon as he feels tired, takes a gultur, and hums Spaulsh airs, accompanying himself in a style that would bring to the baicony all the pretty girls in Granada or Sevilie. Just at present he pretty girls in Granada or Sevilie. Just at present he has a passion for fencing. He practices every morsing for several hours. In the street his cane, in the studie his brosh or his mull-stick, rehearse without interruption thrusts in tierce or thrusts in quart. At the Exhibition, to which I am coming at last, may be seen the full-longth portrait of his fencing-master, proveds of a famous Paris fencing gallery. M. Viscant. Carolas is of average hight. He has black hair and besrd, which have a fine effect on his somewhat Bohemian type of face. His age is a mystery and he maintains the most extraordinary reserve on the sudject. He appears to he to be more than thrity and less than furty. The Hers let us note that Durand models in clay with success. He exhibited a bust of his wife, cast in bronza, original and life-like. It is good 'painter's sculpture,' whereby I mean that it seeks to represent the movement of the skia and the effect of the hair and accessories by means of thumb-strokes, which sculptors only tolerate in rough casts."

Providence, Jan. 12.—Senator Anthony, whe cold, while he could see the buman flesh in full light and

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12.—Senator Anthony, who has been detained at home by litness, started for Washington tols afternoon.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-President Woolsey peremptorily declines to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Con

The small army of unheard-of men who are aspiring to Senator Schurz's seat will do well to read Gen. Butler's organ in Boston, The Traveller,

calls for a caucus on the Senatorial question "at the carliest hour practicable." Is the organ arraid that the Louisiana trouble will have an unfavorable influence Sheridan has done some pretty vigorous work

n the way of architectural prevarieation, but The Provi dence Journal, edited by Senator Anthony, puts fiself ahead of all competition in that line by the following infamous production: "In reading the accounts from Louisiana, it must be steadily borne in mind that the whole correspondence of the Associated Press in that region is in the rebei interest; that a man who should send the exact truth over the wires would be strung up at one of the poles, or, in the language of the White League, would 'ornament a lamp-post.'"

Here is a nut for Senator Conkling to crack.

The Syracuse Courier thas applies his defense of his course in taking a fee from the New-York Central Rulroad Company to the victims of the Pacific Mail dis. closures: "The Pacific Mail subsidy job affords a fine ommentary on Senator Conkling's theory that a lawyer in Congress has a right to take fees from anybody whe offers them, no matter whether the case is one in which the Government is interested or not. Mr. Conkline brought a suit against the Government for the recovery of half a million dollars paid in taxes by the New-York Central Railroad. The case was tried before a Judge just elevated to the bench on Conkling's recommends tion, and the Senator was opposed by a District-Attorney who could not hold his office for a day except brough Mr. Conkling's gracious permission. Under these circumstances the Senator won the pool of these circumstances the Senator won the pool of \$500,000. Just before pocketing his allotment he remarked, 'This is the means whereby I live,' Mr. Conkling seriously impaired, if he did not wholly destroy, his reputation when he made himself the exemplar and defender of that corrupt code which permits a man to use his public influence to get money out of the Treasury for the benefit of private corporations. Schumaker and Parsons falling back on the pleathat they are lawyers, and that the is the means whereby they live, simply carry Roscoe Conkling's argument to its logical conclusion."

Here is another solution of the Louisiana! trouble. The Utica Heraid has been looking about for a scapegoat, and finds one in the person of Kellogg. It is convinced that neither Sheridan nor Grant is responsi-ble for the ousting of members of the Legislature at the point of the bayonet, but that Kellogg ordered the act and is alone responsible for it. Therefore, continues.
The Herald, " he has been guilty of an aut for which we be Governor of a State which repudiates him. Shall the Republican party take the responsibility of Kellogg's blunder, and source the odium of his disregard of the Constitution he and we are sworn to support! We say no! The party, without waiting for the guidance of leaders at Washington or elsewhere, has said no. The President and Congress will say no. Kellogg has not been a blessing to Louisiana. He must not also be allowed to ruin the Republican party throughout the Union. Aftegrance to bim has already cost us dear. Has been now violated and outraged the condidence that head been reposed in him. Out upon him! And let civil. Herty and civil rule be supreme again, not only in Deuserable New-York State, but throughout the Union and in Louisiana! Civilization and government are too advanced for a return to the rule and methods of a Cross-well." The Herald's faith shad the "President and Congress will say no" to anything Kellogg has done exemped do does more credit to its credulity shau its aggacity. The better sentiment of the country has boped for such an utterance for two years past, and has hoped in vair. ewed to ruin the Republican party throughout the

MR. PHINEAS PARKER OF BRANCHPORT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I think it very meet and proper that THE TERBUNE be informed of the death of one of its first subscribers, and most unflicehing friends, Mr. Phinese Parker of Branchport, Yakes County, N. Y. Tun Turn UNE can boast of many ardent supporters among the in-